MARCH 9, 1776. NUMBER 1283.

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

WITH THE FRESHEST ADVICES, BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.----*Suet.* in TIB. S. 28.

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LETTERS written by the late Right Hon. PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE, Earl of *Cheſterfield*, to his Son *Philip Stanhope*, Eſq; late Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of *Dreſden*.

LETTER XIX.

THE Patricians, however, treated the people ungenerouſly, and abuſed the power which their rank and riches gave them. They threw into priſon ſuch of the Plebeians as owed them money, and loaded them with irons. Theſe harſh meaſures cauſed ſo great a diſcontent, that the people in a body abandoned Rome, and retired to a riſing ground, three miles diſtant from the city, called *Mons Sacer*. Such a general defection alarmed the Senate and Patricians; who ſent a deputation to perſuade them to return, but to no purpoſe. At length ſome of the wiſeſt and moſt moderate of the Senators were ſent on that buſineſs, with full powers to conclude a peace on the beſt conditions they could obtain. Agrippa, who ſpoke in behalf of the Senate, finiſhed his diſcourſe with a fable, which made great impreſſion on the minds of the people. "Formerly," ſaid he "the members of the human body, enraged that they ſhould la "bour for the ſtomach, while that, remaining idle and indolent, "quietly enjoyed thoſe pleaſures which were prepared for it, "agreed to do nothing: But, intending to reduce the ſtomach "by famine, they found that all the members grew weak, and the "whole body fell into an extreme inanition."

Thus he compared this inteſtine diviſion of the parts of the human body, with the diviſion that ſeparated the people from the Senate. This application pleaſed them ſo much, that a reconciliation was effected on certain conditions; the principal of which was, that the people ſhould chooſe among themſelves five new magiſtrates, who were called *Tribunes of the People*. They were choſen every year, and nothing could be done without their conſent. If a motion was made for preferring any law, and the Tribunes of the People oppoſed it, the law could not paſs; and they were not even obliged to alledge any reaſon for their oppoſition; their merely pronouncing *Veto*, was enough; which ſignifies *I forbid*. Take proper notice of this intereſting epocha of the Roman Hiſtory, this important alteration in the form of government, that ſecured, for ſome ages, the rights and privileges of the people, which the Great are but too apt to infringe. The alteration happened in the year of Rome 261; twenty one years after the expulſion of Kings, and the eſtabliſhment of Conſuls.

Beſides the Tribunes, the people obtained two other new annual magiſtrates, called *Ædiles*, who were ſubject to the authority of the Tribunes, adminiſtered juſtice under them, took care of the building and reparation of temples, and other public ſtructures, and inſpected proviſions of all kind.

Remember who were the principal magiſtrates of Rome. Firſt, the Conſuls, whoſe office was annual, and who, between them, had the power of Kings: Next, the Dictator, created on extraordinary emergencies, and whoſe office uſually laſted but ſix months.

The Tribunes of the People were annual magiſtrates, who acted as guardians of the rights of the Commons, and protected them from the oppreſſion of the Patricians. With regard to the Ædiles, I have already mentioned their functions.

Some years after, two other new magiſtrates were created, called Cenſors. This office, at firſt, was to continue five years; but it was ſoon confined to a year and a half. The authority of the Cenſors was very great; their duty was the ſurvey of the people, the laying on of taxes, and the cenſure of manners. They were empowered to expel any perſon from the Senate, whom they deemed unworthy of that Aſſembly; and degrade a Roman Knight, by depriving him of his horſe.

Not very long after, two Prætors were inſtituted. Theſe magiſtrates were the chief officers of juſtice, and decided all lawſuits. Here you have a liſt of the great magiſtrates of the Roman Commonwealth, according to their order and inſtitution.

The Conſuls.	The Ædiles.
The Dictator.	The Cenſors.
The Tribunes of the People.	The Prætors.

LETTER XX.

IN the year of the city 300, the Romans had no written or fixed ſtatutes, inſomuch that the Conſuls and Senators, who were appointed Judges, were abſolute Arbiters of the fate of the citizens. The people therefore demanded, that, inſtead of ſuch arbitrary deciſions, certain ſtated laws ſhould be enacted, as directions for the adminiſtration of public affairs, and alſo with regard to private litigations. Whereupon the Senators ſent Ambaſſadors to Athens in Greece, to ſtudy the laws of that country, and to collect ſuch as they ſhould find moſt ſuitable to the Republic. When the Ambaſſadors returned, ten perſons (who were ſtyled Decemviri) were elected for the inſtitution of theſe laws. They were inveſted with abſolute power for a whole year; during which time all other magiſtracies were ſuſpended. The Decemviri cauſed their laws to be engraved on brazen tables; which ever after were called the Laws of the Ten Tables*. Theſe were placed in the moſt conſpicuous part of the principal ſquare in the city. When the time of the Decemviri was expired, they refuſed to lay down their power; but maintained it by force, and became the tyrants of the Republic. This cauſed great tumults; however, they were at length conſtrained to yield; and Rome returned to its ancient form of government.

* *More generally called the Laws of the Twelve Tables, two having been added ſince, to the original ten.*

About the year of Rome 365, the Gauls (that is to ſay, the French) entered Italy, and marched towards Rome with an army of above ſixty Thouſand men. The Romans levied in haſte an army of forty thouſand men, and ſent it to encounter them. The two armies came to an engagement, in which the Romans received a total defeat. On the arrival of this bad news, all who had remained at Rome fled into the Capitol, or Citadel, and there fortified themſelves, as well as the ſhortneſs of the time would permit. Three days after, Brennus, General of the Gauls, advanced to Rome with his army, and found the city abandoned; whereupon he laid ſiege to the Capitol, which was defended with incredible bravery. One night when the Gauls determined to ſurpriſe the Capitol, and had climbed up to the very ramparts, without being perceived, M. Manlius, awakened by the cackling of geeſe, alarmed the garriſon, and ſaved the Capitol. At the ſame time Camillus, an illuſtrious Roman, who, ſome time before, had been baniſhed from the city, having had information of the danger to which his country was expoſed, came upon the Gauls in the rear, with as many troops as he could muſter up about the country, and gave them a total overthrow. Admire, in Camillus, this fine example, this greatneſs of ſoul; he, who, having been unjuſtly baniſhed, forgetful of the wrongs he had received, and actuated by the love of his country, more than the deſire of revenge, comes to ſave thoſe who had fought his ruin.

LETTER XXI.

BATH, *March* 28, 1739.

MY DEAR CHILD,

I HAVE received a letter from Mr. Maittaire, in which he gives a very good account of you; and aſſures me, that you improve in learning; upon which I immediately bought ſomething very pretty, to bring you from hence. Conſider now, whether you ought not to love Mr. Maittaire; and to do every thing in your power to pleaſe him. He tells me, you are going to begin again what you have already learned: You ought to be very attentive, and not repeat your leſſons like a parrot, without knowing what they mean.

In my laſt I told you, that, in order to be a perfectly virtuous man, juſtice was not ſufficient; for that generoſity and greatneſs of ſoul implied much more. You will underſtand this better by examples: Here are ſome.

Alexander the Great, King of Macedonia, having conquered Darius, King of Perſia, took an infinite number of priſoners; and, among others, the wife and mother of Darius. Now, according to the laws of war, he might with juſtice have made ſlaves of them: But he had too much greatneſs of ſoul, to make a bad uſe of his victory; he therefore treated them as Queens, and ſhowed them the ſame attentions and reſpect, as if he had been their ſubject; which Darius hearing of, ſaid, that Alexander deſerved to be victorious, and was alone worthy to reign in his ſtead. Obſerve by this, how virtue, and greatneſs of ſoul, compel even enemies to beſtow praiſes.

Julius Cæſar too, the firſt Emperor of the Romans, was in an eminent degree poſſeſſed of humanity, and this greatneſs of ſoul. After having vanquiſhed Pompey the Great, at the battle of Pharſalia, he pardoned thoſe, whom, according to the laws of war, he might have put to death; and not only gave their lives, but alſo reſtored them their fortunes, and their honours. Upon which Cicero, in one of Orations, makes this beautiful remark, ſpeak- to Julius Cæſar: *Nihil enim poteſt fortuna tua majus, quam ut poſſis, aut Natura tua melius, quam ut velis, conſervare quamplurimos:* Which means, "Fortune could not do more for you, "than give you the power of ſaving ſo many people; nor Nature "ſerve you better, than giving you the will to do it." You ſee by that, what glory and praiſe are gained by doing good; beſides the pleaſure which is felt inwardly, and exceeds all others.

Adieu! I ſhall conclude this letter, as Cicero often does his; *Jubeo te bene valere:* That is to ſay, I order you to be in good health.

LONDON.

A CORRESPONDENT of veracity gives us the following ſpeech *as authentic*, which he took in ſhort hand on the ſpot; it was ſpoken by no leſs a man than a noble Lord upon a late occaſion, addreſſed to the Leiceſter Juſtices; and is an inſtance, amongſt many others, what extraordinary talents are neceſſary to qualify a man for a Peer of the realm, a member of the Privy Council, a Lord of his Majeſty's bed chamber, and a principal adviſer in the preſent diſpute with America.

"Why you made a very fooliſh order here—can't do it you ſee—why you made an order that counſel ſhall plead with Attornies—you've no right you ſee—never was ſuch a thing done—why I have been a juſtice of peace thirty years, I never did ſuch a thing—no right you ſee—can't make me have a counſel—Why now ſuppoſe I am ill, and want a cliſter, I ſend for the pothecary—I won't have a phyſician, you can't make me you ſee—no right at all—you muſt reſcind it you ſee; now at our houſe (meaning the Houſe of Lords I ſuppoſe) we are the greateſt court in the world; (here one of the juſtices interrupted his Lordſhip, and ſaid, you don't hear Attornies, but counſel at your bar my Lord;) to which his Lordſhip anſwered, "None—that's true enough, but that's nothing you ſee, every man may plead his own cauſe—why now—I'll ſhew a ground, here's a butcher, and there's a cow—you bid the butcher kill the cow—he ſays he won't—can't make him you ſee—you muſt reſcind the order—no right at all—*Valde deſtendas Hiatus!*

From the unjuſtifiable proceedings of government againſt Mr. Savre, and his known patriotiſm, it is thought he will ſoon become one of the firſt bankers in Europe.

IRISH HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, *Nov.* 23.

SIR John Blaquiere preſented to the Houſe a meſſage from his Excellency, ſignifying, that "he had his Majeſty's commands to acquaint the Houſe, that as the preſent exigencies of affairs required ſending an additional number of troops to America, he had the firmeſt reliance on the loyalty of his faithful Commons of Ireland to admit his ſending abroad a number of the troops on this eſtabliſhment, not exceeding 4000 men, which ſhall no longer continue a charge on this kingdom, but be, immediately on their leaving the ſame, *in the pay of Great Britain*.

And to ſhew his Majeſty's gracious regard for the ſafety and defence of this kingdom, if the Parliament ſhall deſire it he will replace the ſaid 4000 men with an equal number of foreign Proteſtants (ſubjects of the Prince of Brunſwick and the Prince of Heſſe Caſſel) to be continued here, *in the pay of Great Britain*, as ſoon as his Majeſty ſhall be enabled to ſend them by his Parliament of Ireland."

Sir John Blaquiere moved, that the Houſe do on Saturday next reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole Houſe, to take his Excellency's meſſage into conſideration.

SATURDAY, *November* 25.

The Houſe was called over, and reſolved into a committee to take into conſideration his Excellency's meſſage, and the inſtruction on the beſt mode of defence for this kingdom. Mr. Malone in the chair.

The order for going into the committee, his Excellency's meſſage, and the order for the inſtruction were read.

Sir Archibald Acheſon roſe, and made many eulogiums on his Majeſty, whom, he ſaid, we ought to look upon as the father of a much favoured people, and then propoſed to offer two reſolutions, but they not being in proper form, were handed to Mr. Vice-Treaſurer; and as they took ſome time to arrange, Mr. Ogle ſaid the committee had better adjourn till the reſolutions were drawn. At length they were produced in ſubſtance as follows:

"1ſt. *Reſolved*, that it is the opinion of this committee, that in the preſent exigency of affairs, a number of troops, not exceeding 4000, out of the number of 12000, voted as neceſſary to be kept in Ireland for the defence thereof, be ſpared for his Majeſty's ſervice abroad, provided that from their quitting this kingdom they ſhall be of no charge to the nation."

"2d. *Reſolved*, that it is the opinion of this committee, that a number of foreign Proteſtant troops, not exceeding 4000, be received into this kingdom to replace the like number ſent abroad, for the ſecurity and defence thereof, provided they ſhall be of no charge to the nation."

Having read theſe two reſolutions, Sir Archibald Acheſon moved the committee to agree with the firſt.

Col. Roſs ſeconded the motion, and obſerved this meaſure would be a ſaving to the nation of 85,000 l. a year.

Mr. Hellen ſaid, the meſſage was the moſt reſpectful that ever came from a Sovereign to his people. That it confirmed and allowed the compact for keeping 12,000 men here at all times; and that it ſhould not be violated by withdrawing one of thoſe men, without the concurrence of Parliament; and was a pledge that the men requeſted of the Houſe would be returned to the nation as ſoon as the exigency ſhould ceaſe. This naturally led to an inquiry whether the exigency was ſufficiently great to warrant this requiſition? That it was ſo, he endeavoured to prove from the preſent ſtate of American affairs. He then entered into praiſe of the foreign troops intended to be ſent here, obſerving they were ſome of the beſt in Germany, who had fought along with our forces, and with them had ſhewed their firmneſs and bravery on the plains of Minden. By admitting thoſe troops our ſecurity was the ſame, and our expences conſiderably leſs. Some Gentleman, ſaid he, may poſſibly aſk if theſe troops are ſo good, why were they not ſent to America, and the Britiſh and Iriſh troops kept at home? To this it might be anſwered, that Great Britain was willing to ſhew, the ſame arm that protected America, while ſhe was dutiful, was able to chaſtiſe her when ſhe was ſeditious.

Mr. Ponſonby allowed that we ought to ſupport Great Britain if it can be done with juſtice, prudence, and humanity. That if the troops were ſent abroad, without aſking our conſent, then we ſhould not be made parties in the quarrel. But if we give our conſent we ſhall ſhow we take a determined part againſt America. To do ſo would be contrary to juſtice, for we have had no parliamentary proof of the delinquency of America, of the ſtate of the preſent troubles; all we know of either being derived from newspapers. We know indeed, that the Americans were dutiful and contented till the ſtamp act was paſſed for the purpoſe of internal taxations. At this they murmured, this they oppoſed; but as ſoon as it was repealed they cheerfully returned to their duty, and ſo would they do now, if the ſame expedient was uſed. To take a part againſt America, would be contrary to prudence, for if we aſſiſt in puniſhing them for reſiſting againſt being taxed by the Britiſh Parliament, we furniſh a precedent againſt ourſelves, if ever the like occaſion ſhould happen. It would be alſo imprudent to admit thoſe foreign troops; they are not freemen, but ſubjects to arbitrary government, and will not regard us as their maſter if we do not pay them, for ſoldiers always look up to the hand that pays them. As this meaſure is contrary to juſtice and prudence, ſo it is alſo to humanity, for what can be more inhuman than to ſend our friends, our relations, men we have converſed and eat and drank with, to expoſe them to the dangers of ſea and battle, whilſt foreigners live here at eaſe and ſafety; and he aſked, was it not inhumanity to make widows and orphans of our country women and children, only to ſpare thoſe of ſtrangers?

Mr. John Fitzgibons ſaid, before we took any part in a war, we ſhould examine whether it was juſt. He then entered into a recapitulation of all that had paſſed between Great Britain and her colonies from the laſt war to the preſent time, and concluded that the war was unjuſt, and Ireland had no reaſon to be a party therein. Some may ſay, added he, if we refuſe theſe troops to his Majeſty's requeſt it may be of evil conſequences, but he thought differently. It would make the King look into the affair, and when he ſees we are not inclined to aſſiſt in an unjuſt war, it may be a means of inducing him to put an end to it.

Sir John Blaquiere replied, the reſolution before the committee tended to verify and realize the profeſſions of loyalty made by the Houſe. To this, Gentlemen might conſent, without agreeing to the other, if they thought fit to ſubmit to a ſhort temporary

inconveniency, rather than receive foreign troops, which would only be ſent at the deſire of the Houſe.

Sir Edward Newenham ſaid, as he had given his negative to the addreſs, which denounced vengeance againſt his fellow ſubjects, he could not agree to the ſending of more troops to butcher men who were fighting for their liberty. He ſaid, that we might bid farewell to ſuch as we ſent to America; for that if America was conquered, the troops would be kept there to preſerve that conqueſt; for though it might be conquered, the ſpirit of liberty would not be ever ſubdued.—He was violently againſt the introduction of foreign mercenaries, and argued that the introduction of them had occaſioned the fall of many great empires and ſtates.—He inſtanced the danger of having foreign troops in any kingdom where they would not be amenable to the laws, by mentioning the caſe of a Heſſian ſoldier, who committed a robbery, and was confined by the civil magiſtrates, but was releaſed and given up to the military. That Hanoverian, Heſſian, and Brunſwick troops were more dangerous than any others; for that German connections were always fatal to the true intereſts of Old England. He entered largely into the preſent ſyſtem of affairs in Europe. He inſiſted upon it, that German influence was ſo powerful in the Cabinet of Great Britain, that the moſt valuable intereſts of theſe kingdoms would be given to ſave the paltry Electorate of Hanover. That he was convinced the deſtruction of the Electors Managery at Herenhauſen, or the much admired ſtud of cream-coloured nags, in the ſtables of Hanover or Zell, would appear in the eyes of the preſent Miniſtry as a greater misfortune than the deſolation of thoſe three once happy, but now diſtracted ſinking nations.—He adviſed the Miniſter in the Houſe to conſider what riots and diſorders would be committed in the city of Dublin, if foreign mercenaries were quartered in it.—That the ſending of our troops to the butchery of our fellow ſubjects in America, or bringing over foreign mercenaries, equally militated againſt true reaſon and ſound policy. [*To be continued.*]

LONDON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *November* 23.

THE Speaker did not take the chair till half after three; after the common buſineſs was over, the Miniſtry propoſed that the agent for the province of Nova Scotia ſhould be examined at the bar, upon the petition from that province, in order to found a motion upon it. This was violently oppoſed by the minority, under the aſſertion that the petition was not authenticated, and the examination could not be ſatisfactory without counter ones. Mr. Burke and Charles Fox were the ſtrongeſt oppoſers in this previous debate, and it was expected to laſt ſo long, that no time would be left for the examination, without a very late night. The gallery locked according to cuſtom.

The Commons agreed to the report of the reſolution yeſterday on the ſupply, that 47,400l. 12s. be granted to his Majeſty, to enable his Majeſty to defray the expences of a regiment of Highlanders to be raiſed in Scotland, conſiſting of two battalions, for 1776.

December 6. When the order of the day was read yeſterday in the Houſe of Commons, for going into a committee of the whole Houſe on the bill for prohibiting all trade and intercourſe with the colonies in rebellion, &c. a member (Mr. Dempſter we believe) moved, that it be an inſtruction given by the Houſe, before the Speaker leaves the chair, to the ſaid committee to accept certain clauſes by way of amendment, and to divide the bill into diſtinct parts, or to make two bills out of one in its preſent form. Debates aroſe upon this propoſition, which it ſeems is called by ſome Gentlemen a method of frittering away a bill; and Adminiſtration not being diſpoſed to ſubmit to this operation on their favourite child, a diviſion followed at about five o'clock, and the numbers were, againſt the motion 75, for it 34.

Lord North, it is ſaid, in order to abate the rigor of this act, ſo far as it reſpects the ſeizing the ſhips of the Americans, or any ſhips trading to or from their ports, ſaid that proviſion was made in the 50th clauſe, page 23, for giving them time to avoid it, by a proper return to their allegiance; but if that was not thought ſufficient, Gentlemen might propoſe ſuch other proviſions as they judged proper, to come in under that clauſe.'

We therefore think it proper to lay the clauſe before the public as it now ſtands, that the friends of America may have an opportunity to exert themſelves, to procure the filling up the blanks, with ſuch diſtant dates as may give them all poſſible time to reflect on the part they are to act.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that this act, ſo far as the ſame relates to the capture and forfeiture of ſhips and veſſels belonging to the inhabitants of the above-mentioned colonies, ſhall commence and be in force from and after the and ſo far as the ſame relates to the capture and forfeiture of all ſhips and veſſels that ſhall be found going in, or at any of the ſaid colonies, or bound and trading from any port or place in the ſame, from and after the and ſhall continue to be in force ſo long as any of the ſaid colonies ſhall remain in a ſtate of rebellion and diſobedience."

The blanks are propoſed to be filled up with the dates of March 1, and April 1; and all the indulgence likely to be procured, will be a prolongation of time before the ſeizures are to take place.

Yeſterday the Lower Aſſembly proceeded on the bill to prohibit all trade and intercourſe with the North American colonies, during the continuance of the preſent rebellion in the ſaid colonies. Debates ariſing, expected to ſit late. The gallery door was locked, and none admitted but Peers or members.

It is ſtrongly reported that the Court of France has preſented a ſtinging memorial to our Secretary of State, upon the taking Ruſſian troops into Britiſh pay. This memorial is conceived in terms that have ſtruck our Adminiſtration with aſtoniſhment, as they conſidered it as a prelude to a war with the Houſe of Bourbon.

On Wedneſday the Houſe agreed that an addreſs ſhould be preſented to his Majeſty, that he will be pleaſed to give directions that the petition preſented to him from the General Congreſs in America, by Governor Penn and Arthur Lee, Eſquires, ſhould be laid before them.

Pruſſia, as well as France, has remonſtrated againſt Ruſſian troops being ſent to America.

The Chevalier D'Eon is now expected to leave England every hour to return to the French Court; immediately on which, ſome moſt extraordinary anecdotes relative to the two powers will come out to the aſtoniſhment of all Europe.

A plan is now under conſideration for all criminals in Great Britain, ſentenced for tranſportation, to be ſent to the Britiſh ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa.

Extract of a letter from Goſport, Dec. 1.

"Since my laſt the Pearl and Seaford frigates came out of dock, and are now fitting for ſea. Capt. Halſtead, of this town, is appointed to the command of the Jerſey of 50 guns, and is to go to Boſton, there to lie as an hoſpital ſhip for the uſe of the ſick. It is ſaid here, that General Gage is to return to Boſton; the ſhip he came home in is come into the harbour."

Twelve tranſports, bound to America, are waiting in the Downs for a favourable wind.

Extract of a letter from Chatham, *December* 3.

"Orders are received at the commiſſioners office here, for the ſail-makers of this dockyard to work double days, in order to give the greateſt deſpatch in making ſails for the ſhips that are fitting at this port for America. The Milford of 28 guns, commanded by John Bur, Eſq; is nearly fitted, and will ſail in a few days for America. The Carysford of 28 guns, is put into commiſſion at this port, and the command given to Robert Fanſhaw, Eſq; ſhe is alſo to go to America."

An expreſs is ſaid to be come from Lord Grantham, our Ambaſſador at Madrid, that the Spaniards were ſending a powerful naval armament to the Spaniſh Weſt Indies.

Yeſterday a full Board of Ordnance was held, at the breaking up of which orders were given for ſeveral hundred tuns of ordnance ſtores to be got ready as ſoon as poſſible.

CANTERBURY, *Nov.* 17. The Prince of Wales's third regiment of dragoon guards, now quartered here, have met with great ſucceſs in recruiting. They are to go to America with Burgoyne's and the 9th regiment of dragoons, as ſoon as complete.

ST. JOHN's (ANTIGUA) *Jan.* 17.

THIS morning early four companies of his Majeſty's 55th regiment, who were drove off the American coaſt, and put into this iſland in great diſtreſs, marched through the town of St. John from Engliſh Harbour to Rat Iſland barracks, where they are to reſt and refreſh themſelves till a veſſel is got ready to carry them to Boſton.

The ſhips of war on their different ſtations round this and the neighbouring iſlands are daily diſtreſſing the Americans, by making captures of their veſſels employed in their proſcribed trade with the French iſlands, &c.

NEW YORK, *February* 10.

Extract of a letter from Colonel (now Brigadier General) Arnold, *dated camp before* QUEBEC, *January* 6, 1776.

BEFORE this reaches you, I make no doubt you will have heard of our misfortune of the 31ſt ult. and will be anxious for my ſafety. I ſhould have wrote you before, but a continual hurry of buſineſs has prevented me. The command of the army, by the death of my truly great and good friend General Montgomery, devolved on me; a taſk I find too heavy under my preſent circumſtances. I received a wound by a ball through my left leg, at the time I had gained the firſt battery, at the lower town, which, by the loſs of blood, rendered me very weak. As ſoon as the main body came up, with ſome aſſiſtance, I returned to the hoſpital, near a mile, on foot; being obliged to draw one leg after me, and great part of the way under the continual fire of the enemy from the walls, at no greater diſtance than 50 yards. I providentially eſcaped, though ſeveral were ſhot down at my ſide. I ſoon learned the death of our General, who attacked the town at the ſide oppoſite to me: He behaved heroically, marched up in the face of their cannon, and when he had nearly gained the paſs, received the fatal ſhot, or the town would have been ours. This occaſioned the diſaſter that afterwards happened to my detachment, which, after the general defeat, had the whole garriſon to encounter, under every diſadvantage of ground, &c. To return was impoſſible, as the rout was within 50 yards, and expoſed to the fire of the whole garriſon, who had brought ſeveral field pieces out of one of the gates, which our people would have been obliged to paſs. In this ſituation they maintained their ground near three hours, but being overpowered with numbers, were obliged at laſt to lay down their arms; about 300, including Capt. Lamb of New York, and part of the train, were taken priſoners, and as near as I can judge about 60 killed and wounded. Captain Oſwald is among the priſoners; he was with me in a ſelected party of about 25, who attacked the firſt battery; he behaved gallantly, and gained much honour. The priſoners are uſed politely, and ſupplied with every thing the garriſon affords. Governor Carleton ſent to let me know, that the ſoldiers baggage, if I pleaſed, might be ſent to them, which I ſhall immediately ſend. Though the enemy now are double our number, they have as yet made no attempt to come out. We are as well prepared to receive them as we can poſſibly be in our preſent ſituation, divided at a diſtance of two miles. I expect General Wooſter from Montreal in a few days, with a reinforcement. I hope we ſhall be properly ſupported with troops by the Congreſs. I have no thoughts of leaving this proud town, until I firſt enter it in triumph. My wound has been exceeding painful, but is now eaſy, and the ſurgeons aſſure me will be well in eight weeks. I know you will be anxious for me. That Providence, which has carried me through ſo many dangers, is ſtill my protection: I am in the way of my duty, and know no fear."

PHILADELPHIA, *Feb.* 19.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in VIRGINIA.

WITH Captain Brown, who had been 13 weeks out, came paſſenger, young Mr. M'Kay, who returned without orders, the Biſhop refuſing to ordain a man belonging to a country of rebels. He ſays, an able American friend in London informed him, that it might with abſolute certainty be relied on, the Miniſtry intended to proſecute the war with the greateſt vigour; that they were only prevented from concluding the agreement with Ruſſia for troops, by the apprehenſion entertained of American cruelties to their priſoners of war, and that an inſidious propoſal would be made to the American General, to treat priſoners with mutual tenderneſs: And that the negociation with Ruſſia reſted on this point when he came from London. Mr. M'Kay ſays it was earneſtly inſiſted on that he ſhould communicate this information to the proper perſons."

Extract of a letter from CAMBRIDGE, *February* 1.

"The Scarborough man of war gave chace to one of our privateers a few days ſince; ſhe fired 180 ſhot without doing any execution.—The Chicknawagah Indians are to ſet off in a day or two, they have given General Waſhington much ſatisfaction, and aſſured him they will appear before Quebec in a very ſhort time, at the head of 500 Indians."

Thurſday laſt Captain ——, from Fyal and Liſbon, arrived here; he left Fyal the middle of October, at which time two Engliſh men of war were cruiſing off there, and had taken and made prizes of ſeveral ſail of whalers. He left Liſbon the 19th of November, and informs, that the night before he ſailed, there arrived a packet from England, and it being reported that ſhe had orders for ſeizing all American ſhips in that port, the Captain made ſail early in the morning to eſcape their clutches. By the above we have reaſon to believe Lord North deſpatched orders to ſeize our property long before he aſked leave to bring in a bill for that purpoſe.

A letter juſt received from Norwich, in Connecticut, ſays, that the Renown man of war is arrived at Boſton, and brings intelligence that three Commiſſioners, ſaid to be Lords, are appointed to come over to America.

Feb. 24. A letter from St. Euſtatia, dated January 28, ſays, "Several tranſport ſhips, bound to Boſton, with proviſions, and a number of ſoldiers on board not exceeding 500, having been blown off the coaſt, are put into Antigua. On the Admiral's hearing of Dunmore's ſituation, they were laſt Tueſday ordered to Norfolk in Virginia. I have taken the firſt opportunity of communicating this intelligence, that the Virginians may have notice in due time, and give them a proper reception."

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 9.

LAST Saturday Captain Gregory's company of regulars, from Charles City, and two others from Spottylvania, commanded by Captains Towles and Stubblefield, came to town; and this week alſo arrived Capt. Smith's company from King and Queen, Capt. Faulkner's from Cheſterfield, Capt. Johnſon's from Lunenburg, and Capt. Hawes's from Caroline. Many more are upon the march, and hourly expected.

Thurſday laſt the General Aſſembly met at the Capitol, and adjourned to the firſt Monday in May next.

On Thurſday the 15th of February died at Richmond, Mrs. LUCY DANDRIDGE, exhibiting to weeping ſpectators, *that* a well ſpent life inſpires the moſt delicate mind with fortitude to view the approach of death with calmneſs, and meet the ſhock without a groan. Her life was a life of innocence and piety, her death ſerene as the ſweeteſt ſleep. Mourn not for her ye that know her! Imitate her virtue, and let your latter end be like unto her's! BUT let every parent, huſband, or child, ſhed a ſympathetic tear for the diſtreſs of her diſconſolate parents, inconſolable huſband, and helpleſs infant.

THE following is an exact copy of the commiſſion ſent from the General Congreſs to the Committee of Safety, appointing Col. HENRY to the command of the FIRST regiment, or battalion, in this colony, taken upon the continental eſtabliſhment, agreeable to the requiſition of the laſt Convention.

IN CONGRESS.

The DELEGATES *of the* UNITED COLONIES *of* New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts Bay, Rhode Iſland, Connecticut, New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, *the counties of* Newcaſtle, Kent, *and* Suſſex, *on* Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, *and* Georgia, *to*

PATRICK HENRY, *Eſquire.*

WE repoſing eſpecial truſt and confidence in your patriotiſm, valour, conduct, and fidelity, DO by theſe preſents, conſtitute and appoint you to be Colonel of the firſt battalion of Virginia forces, in the army of the United Colonies, raiſed for the defence of American liberty, and for repelling every hoſtile invaſion thereof. You are therefore carefully and diligently to diſcharge the duty of Colonel, by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging. And we do ſtrictly charge and require all officers and ſoldiers under your command, to be obedient to your orders as Colonel. And you are to obſerve and follow ſuch orders and directions from time to time, as you ſhall receive from this or a future Congreſs of the United Colonies, or Committee of Congreſs, for that purpoſe appointed, or Commander in Chief for the time being of the army of the United Colonies, or any other ſuperior officer, according to the rules and diſcipline of war, in purſuance of the truſt repoſed in you. This commiſſion to continue in force until revoked by this or a future Congreſs. By order of the Congreſs,

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

Atteſt. CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

PHILADELPHIA, *Feb.* 13, 1776.

Advertiſements.

FULLING-MILL.

CABIN POINT, *March* 1, 1776.

ALL Perſons are hereby informed, that I have juſt completed my FULLING-MILL, which ſuffered in the Storm of *September* laſt. She is now at work, and thoſe Perſons who have ſo patiently waited for their Cloth I can but acknowledge their Goodneſs, apprehending it proceeds from Intentions to encourage me in this ſo beneficial an Undertaking. I aſſure all ſuch, that the utmoſt Attention ſhall pe paid to them, and any Inſtructions which may come from thoſe Perſons who have Cloth now in my Poſſeſſion, or thoſe who may employ me, ſhall be punctually obſerved. I have ſeveral Weavers, as well Linen as Woollen; therefore, any Kind of Weaving may be done by ſending me a Pattern of what is wanting, and the Thread or Yarn. The Price will be as reaſonable as any Maſter Weaver will execute the ſame Work for. It is to be obſerved, that I work for Caſh, or Commodities, in Hand before I deliver any Cloth, from the Date hereof; ſo that neither Friend nor Stranger need expect any Indulgence, the carrying on this Buſineſs being attended with much Trouble, Labour, and Expence, which renders it highly neceſſary for me to receive the Caſh, or diſcount to thoſe I am indebted. (1) WILLIAM SIMMONS.

N. B. I have ſeveral FARMS to RENT, one of which would ſuit a Blackſmith.

RICHMOND TOWN, *March* 5, 1776.

I intend leaving the Colony,

and to return ſoon. (2‖) ALEX. B. STRACHAN.

TO BE SOLD,

At the late Dwelling-Houſe of GEORGE DUDLEY, *deceaſed, in* GLOUCESTER *County, on* Wedneſday *the* 20*th Inſtant, if fair, otherwiſe next fair Day,*

SUNDRY Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture, Houſes, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep; alſo ſeveral likely NEGROES. Ready Money will be expected for all Sums under 20s. and for thoſe above that Sum twelve Months Credit will be allowed, upon giving Bond and Security; which, if not punctually paid, muſt carry Intereſt from the Date.—Thoſe who have Demands againſt the Eſtate of ſaid *Dudley* are deſired to make them known, before, or on the Day of Sale, to

MARCH 4, 1776. THE ADMINISTRATRIX.

☞ At the ſame Time, and Place, will be SOLD, for ready Money, two valuable BLACKSMITHS. (2‖)

HALIFAX COUNTY, *February* 15, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

ſoon. (‖) JOHN SMITH.

RICHMOND Town, *February* 26, 1776.

THE Subſcriber intends to leave the Colony ſoon, and will ſell (or rent) the LOT No. 28 in the lower End of *Richmond*, fronting the main and croſs Streets, with the following Improvements thereon, *viz.* a Dwelling-Houſe 34 by 24, one Story high, a Brick Cellar of the ſame Size, with a Partition in the Middle, proper for a Cellar and Kitchen, which is floored with Brick, a Chimney with three Fireplaces, the upper Rooms fit for a Family to live in, and the lower in Order for a Cabinet-Maker's Shop, for which it has of late been uſed; alſo a Smokehouſe; and a Garden in good Order, well paled in. I will likewiſe diſpoſe of the Benches and Tools, which are ſufficient to employ ſix Hands, a Quantity of Walnut Plank, Braſs Furniture, Locks, Screws, and other ſuitable Articles for the above Buſineſs, *&c. &c.*

2‖ JOHN CLARK.

*** All Perſons who have had Dealings with me, being either Debtor or Creditor, are requeſted to have a Settlement.

HALIFAX COUNTY, *February* 15, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

ſoon. (‖) DONALD M'NICOLL,

WHEREAS I ſome Time ago gave a Bond to Major *Thomas Hord*, of the County of *King George*, for the Sum of 40l. Currency, which Bond I was hurried into the Execution of; and being ſince well informed that the ſame was illegally taken, I therefore take this Method to forewarn all Perſons from receiving an Aſſignment of the ſaid Bond, as I will not pay it. 2‖ ROWLEY SMITH.

CABIN POINT, *March* 7, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

ſoon. (‖) JAMES CURRIE.

BLANDFORD, *March* 4, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

ſoon. (‖) JOHN HAMILTON.

BLANDFORD, *March* 4, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

ſoon. (‖) CHARLES GALBRAITH.

WARWICK, *February* 27, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

ſoon, and to return in a few Months.

‖ JOHN ROBERTSON.

WANTED,

At the STOCKING MANUFACTORY

FREDERICKSBURG,

EIGHT JOURNEYMEN

STOCKING-MAKERS,

To whom conſtant Employ and good Wages will be given, by

ADAM ALLAN.

☞ I am alſo in want of a large Quantity of COARSE STOCKING THREAD, for which I will give a reaſonable Price.

ECLIPSE

STANDS at my Stable in *Cumberland* County, and will cover Mares at 20s. the Leap, or 3l. the Seaſon. Good Paſturage gratis, but I will not be liable for Eſcapes. Notes on Demand will be required where the Money is not paid when the Mares are taken away.

4‖ JOHN HARRIS.

☞ ECLIPSE is a beautiful Bay, well marked, and full 15 Hands 3 Inches high; he was bred by the late Col. *John Baylor*, and was got by his Horſe FEARNOUGHT, upon an imported Mare which was got by SHAKESPEAR, one of the firſt Stud Horſes in *England*.

GODOLPHIN,

A BEAUTIFUL bright Bay, high blooded, about 6 Years old, and in great Perfection, ſtands at Mr. *John Baird*'s Plantation in *Prince George* County, near *Blandford*, to cover Mares the enſuiug Seaſon, at a Guinea the Leap ready Money, or 5l. by the Seaſon payable in *October* 1777, but may be diſcharged by the Payment of 3l. in *December* next, or 4l. in *May* following. The Number of Mares put to *Godolphin*, ſince he has been allowed to cover, has gained him ſuch Reputation, as well for the Certainty of his getting Colts, as for their Size and Beauty, that a further Deſcription of him is needleſs.--I have procured two fine large Paſtures, under excellent Fences, and the greateſt Care will be taken of the Mares; but I will run no Riſk. 8‖

THOMAS FEILD.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a ROAN MARE with a Bell on marked S M, ſome Saddle Spots, ſhod before, about 14 Hands high, and branded on the near Shoulder S D. Likewiſe a BLACK HORSE, with ſome Saddle Spots, a Star in his Forehead, ſhod all fours, branded on the off Shoulder ꝯS, and on the near Shoulder ∩; alſo a Brand or Scar on the near Hip, about 10 or 11 Years old, about 13 Hands and a Half high, and a long Bob Tail.——Poſted, and appraiſed, each to 7l.

‖ JOSEPH R. FARRAR.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a SORREL MARE COLT about 2 Years old, 4 Feet 3 or 4 Inches high, and has a ſmall white Streak down her Face. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l.

‖ WILLIAM BROWN.

TAKEN up in *Cheſterfield*, near *Manchеſter*, a GRAY MARE about 7 Years old, 4 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, well made, has a very thick Mane, no perceivable Brand, her left fore Hoof is black, and the reſt of her Hoofs white. Poſted, and appraiſed to 12l.

SAMUEL NIVINS.

AMELIA, *February* 18, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

immediately. (2‖) WILLIAM MUNRO.

HALIFAX COUNTY, *February* 24, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

ſoon. (2‖) JAMES STIVINS.

TAPPAHANNOCK, *February* 23, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

immediately. JOHN WHITLOCK.

WANTED, a Plantation ſuitable for a ſmall Family, 10 or 12 Miles above *Williamſburg*.----Any Perſon having one to rent, are requeſted to apply to the Printers.

HANOVER TOWN, *March* 1, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

immediately. (‖) THOMAS STEEL.

BLANDFORD, *February* 21, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

ſoon, and to return in a few Months.

JOHN GREEN.

BRUNSWICK, *February* 15, 1776.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of *William Brown*, deceaſed, late Inſpector in *Blandford*, are deſired to make them known to the Subſcribers, who will attend there on *Monday* the 8th of *April*. Thoſe who cannot conveniently attend at that Time may lodge their Claims with Mr. *John Green*, Merchant in *Blandford*; and it is expected that thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate will either make Payment, or ſettle their Accounts.

WILLIAM BATTE, } Executors.
BEVERLY BROWN, }

BLANDFORD, *February* 24, 1776.

We intend to leave the Colo-

ny ſoon.

(‖) SAMUEL BROWN. JOHN SAMUEL.

BLANDFORD, *February* 24, 1776.

THE Subſcriber being fully empowered by Meſſ. *Ramſay*, *Monteath*, and Company, of *Glaſgow*, to tranſact all their Buſineſs in this Colony, formerly under the Management of Mr. *William Bogle*, deceaſed, and ſince under Mr. *William Robertſon*'s Direction, earneſtly entreat all thoſe indebted to the ſaid Concern to apply, and have their Accounts ſettled, and grant Bonds, or other Specialties, that no Diſputes may hereafter ariſe. When the preſent unhappy Diſputes are at an End, and Importation allowed, the Store will be well ſupplied with all Kinds of Goods, and the Buſineſs carried on to the uſual Extent, by (‖) THOMAS GORDON.

☞ I have ſome good MADEIRA WINE, in Quarter Caſks and Pipes, for Sale.

PETERSBURG, *February* 28, 1776.

I intend for *England* immedi-

ately. JAMES THOMSON.

COMMITTED to *Goochland* Gaol, the 15th of *January* laſt, a Negro Man named PETER, about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, ſays he belongs to Mrs. *Fountaine* of *Hanover*. He is clothed in a *Virginia* Cloth Jacket, and the reſt of his Dreſs as uſual with labouring Negroes. The Owner is deſired to prove his Property, pay Charges and take him away. WILLIAM GEORGE, Gaoler.

WARWICK, *February* 20, 1776.

I PURPOSE leaving the Colony ſoon. Thoſe to whom I am indebted, or who have any Demands againſt *Archibald Lundie*, are deſired to apply for Payment. Mr. *Michael Coulter*, at this Place, will ſatisfy thoſe who may not make Application before I go; and Mr. *Samuel Burks* in *Prince Edward* will pay any Thing that may be due by Meſſ. *James* and *Robert Donald* and Company. ROBERT DONALD.

To be SOLD, *or* RENTED,

A TRACT of LAND in *Mecklenburg*, on the Branches of *Blueſtone* Creek and *Roanoke* River; it contains between ſix and ſeven Hundred Acres of very good high Lands, with a good Plantation and ſeveral Houſes thereon, which was occupied laſt Year by Mr. *Thacker Burwell*. For Terms apply to Mr. *Samuel Burks* in *Prince Edward*.

WARWICK, *Feb.* 21, 1776. ROBERT DONALD.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of *John Tabb*, late Clerk of *Mecklenburg*, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts properly proved; and thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate Payment to

MARY TABB, } Adminiſtrators.
NOAH DORTEL, }

WARWICK, *February* 20, 1776.

I purpoſe leaving the Colony

ſome Time in *March*. JOHN MURCHIE.

WARWICK, *February* 20, 1776.

I purpoſe leaving the Colony

ſome Time in *March*. DAVID PAGAN.

LUNENBURG, *Feb.* 20, 1776.

THIS is to give Notice, that the FULLING MILL, lately erected near the Glebe in this County, is now in Order for Work. Thoſe who ſend Cloth to it may depend upon its being fulled, *&c.* in the beſt Manner, and upon the moſt reaſonable Terms. But as the Undertaking has been expenſive, it is expected that the Money will be paid before the Cloth is delivered. WILLIAM LEWIS, Fuller.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *Daniel Baxter*, deceaſed, by Bond or otherwiſe, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame immediately.

FOR SALE,

THREE Tracts of LAND, *viz.* One Tract containing 200 Acres, pleaſantly ſituated on *Pamunkey* River, in *New Kent* County, whereon is a Dwelling-Houſe with two Rooms above and two below, a Brick Cellar under it, a Kitchen with two Brick Fire-Places, and ſome other Houſes. Alſo a Tract in the ſame County, about two miles from the former, containing 150 Acres, with ſome ſmall Improvements on it. The other Tract lies on *Diaſcun* Creek, in the upper Part of *James City* County, contains 215 Acres, with a ſmall Plantation, and a great Quantity of Timber. The Terms may be known by applying to the Subſcriber, in *New Kent*. (4) B. DANDRIDGE.

Halifax County, *North Carolina*, *Feb.* 16, 1776.

WE the Subſcribers intend to leave the Province, for *Great Britain*, immediately.

JOHN SMYTHE.
JAMES HAMILTON.
JAMES MURRAY.
PETER MAXWELL.

‖

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Tracts of LAND in *Bedford* County, about 16 Miles above the Courthouſe, one of which lies on the ſouth Side of *Gooſe* Creek, and contains 800 Acres of Woodland; the other Tract lies on the north Side of ſaid Creek, oppoſite, and contains about 1800 Acres, whereon is a good Plantation, with a young Peach and Apple Orchard, and every other Conveniency for Cropping. This Land is bounded by the Mountains, lies level, is well timbered, and clear of Stone. If required, I would allow long Credit to any Perſon wanting to purchaſe. The Land may be ſeen, and Terms known, by applying to the Subſcriber, near the aforeſaid Courthouſe. (‖) ROBERT COWAN.

TO BE LET,

And entered on immediately, for any Term not exceeding five Years,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE wherein Mrs. *Elizabeth Wallace* now lives, ſituated in the main Street in the Town of *Edenton*, with or without a good Store thereunto adjoining, and a Warehouſe behind the ſame. The Dwelling-Houſe contains four Rooms below, three of which have Fire Places, and a good Garden and Appurtenances. The Houſe was formerly a well accuſtomed Tavern, and may ſtill be made Uſe of for that Purpoſe, being the neareſt to the Courthouſe of any in *Edenton*; or it would ſuit a Merchant very well. For further Particulars, inquire of the Subſcriber, on the Premiſes.

ELIZABETH WALLACE.

N. B. Any Perſon inclinable to keep a Tavern may furniſh himſelf at private Sale with all neceſſary Furniture for that Purpoſe, by applying as above.

To be SOLD, *or* RENTED *for one or more Years, and may be entered on immediately,*

A PLANTATION in CUMBERLAND County, ſufficient to work four or five Hands, with a good Dwelling-Houſe that has four Rooms below and four above, with other neceſſary Houſes. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, or rent, are deſired to apply to me, near the Forks of *Guinea* Road, in the ſaid County.

‖ WILLIAM HOBSON.

THE SCHOONER

REBECCA,

JOHN HARVEY Commander,

NOW lying in *Wycomico*, near the Mouth of *Potowmack* River, well fitted, will take in Paſſengers for any Part of BRITAIN, and will ſail by the Middle of *April*. She will be prepared to receive conveniently 25 Paſſengers. Thoſe inclinable to go had better make Application as ſoon as poſſible, either to Mr. *Thomas Reid* of *Northumberland*, or to the Captain on Board the ſaid Schooner. Each Paſſenger to pay twenty Guineas, and find his own Bedding. ‖

PORTSMOUTH, *February* 3, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

immediately. JOHN JOHNSON.

TAPPAHANNOCK, *February* 17, 1776.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, to ſucceed *John Whitlock* in the Tavern kept by him, a Man bred to that Buſineſs, to whom good Encouragement will be given by the Subſcriber. None but ſuch as come well recommended for Honeſty, Sobriety, Induſtry, and Complaiſance, need to apply. A ſingle Man would be acceptable, but a Man who has a careful Wife, that will not think it below her Dignity to ſuperintend the Affairs of the Kitchen and Bed-Chambers, even if there be a Child or two, will be no unſurmountable Objection.

ARCHIBALD RITCHIE.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from Capt. *Buford*'s Company at *Hampton*, about the Middle of laſt *December*, a BAY GELDING about 15¼ Hands high, has a Star in his Forehead, his hind Feet white, and a few white Hairs on his Flank, without any Brand. Whoever brings him to me, in *Williamſburg*, ſhall be well rewarded.

JOHN H. NORTON.

ROCKINGHAM,

A FINE bay Horſe, 16 Hands high, and well proportioned, will ſtand at Capt. *William Denſon*'s on *Cypreſs* Creek, in the lower End of *Bute* County, to cover Mares at 3l. the Seaſon, or 30s. the Leap, *Virginia* Money. If Gentlemen will pay by the firſt of *October*, I will take 40s. the Seaſon, and 20s. the Leap. Capt. *Denſon* has good Paſturage for the Mares, and good Entertainment for Gentlemen *gratis*, and will uſe his utmoſt Endeavours to prevent any Mares getting away; but I will not be liable for any that may get away. JOHN WILLIS.

☞ ROCKINGHAM was got by PARTNER, upon an imported Mare belonging to Colonel *Thomas Nelſon*, called BLOSSOM. PARTNER was got by the old *Engliſh* Horſe TRAVELLER, upon the imported running Mare SELIMA. BLOSSOM was got by old SLOE, a famous King's Plate Horſe; her Dam was a Mare belonging to Lord *Rockingham*, that won the King's Plate of a Hundred Guineas for five Years old Mares at *Hambleton*, in *Yorkſhire*, and was got by REGULUS, the Sire of FEARNOUGHT. (11)

TO BE SOLD,

THE PLANTATION where I now live, containing 320 Acres of Land, ſituated about three Miles above *Peterſburg*, whereon is a large new Brick Dwelling-Houſe 54 Feet by 32, with four Rooms and a flush Paſſage below Stairs, and five Rooms above, very commodiouſly contrived, and the Building well executed; a Brick Kitchen 32 Feet by 16, two Rooms below and two above Stairs, with all other neceſſary Offices in good Repair, and ſeveral Orchards of the beſt Kinds of Fruit Trees. This Seat being well known, I think a more accurate Deſcription unneceſſary. The Time of Payment will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer, and the Terms known by applying to Mr. *Thomas Ruffin*, or

tf ROBERT NEWSUM.

For SALE, *by the Printers*,

FINE poliſhed Steel INSTRUMENTS, with Ivory Handles, for drawing Teeth, alſo Temple Spectacles, with double and ſingle Joints.

POETS CORNER.

Upon seeing a Lady's picture.

'TIS done! the canvas takes each various grace,
And every mimic feature finds its place;
Triumphant art withstands the power of time,
And Beauty lives and reigns in all her prime!
Kind Heaven, indulgent to the sons of men,
Gave 'em, with love, the pencil and the pen,
A boon Heaven's bounteous hand alone could give,
To make its darling works forever live!
So when the lustre leaves the faded eye,
And all the roses of thy cheek shall die,
Maria then thy other self shall charm,
Shall raise the sigh, my beating heart alarm:
I see the form o'er which I fondly hung,
And think I hear the magic of thy tongue;
Till my tranc'd mind, by sweet delusion fed,
Wakes from the dream, and all my Heaven is fled.

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A MAP of the COUNTRY round *Boston*,

AND

A View of the Battle of *Charlestown*.